

**CURRICULUM VITAE, ANDREW YOUNG, May 1, 1991**

**PERSONAL DETAILS:**

Name: Andrew Arthur Young

Citizenship: New Zealand

Date, Place of Birth: November 25, 1952. Kaponga, Taranaki, NZ.

Marital Status: Married May 22, 1982

**ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE:** 9514 Easter Way, San Diego, CA 92121,  
United States

**PRESENT POSITION:** Principal Scientist and Director, Physiology,  
Amylin Corporation, 9373 Towne Centre Drive, San Diego, CA 92121,  
United States

**ACADEMIC RECORD:**

**Degrees:**

University of Auckland, 1974: Bachelor of Science (Human Biology)

University of Auckland, 1978: Master of Science with Honours  
(First Class) in Physiology

University of Auckland, 1979: Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of  
Surgery (equivalent of U.S. MD)

University of Auckland, 1985: Doctor of Philosophy in Physiology

**Awards:**

1984: Fogarty Fellowship, US National Institutes of Health

1986: Visiting Fellow, Max-Planck-Institut für Physiologische und  
Klinische Forschung

**TEACHING, RESEARCH AND CLINICAL EXPERIENCE:**

**Teaching:**

1976: Demonstrator in Physiology, Department of Physiology,  
University of Auckland Medical School

1979-1983: Junior Lecturer Medical Grade (equivalent of U.S.  
Assistant Professor), Department of Physiology, University of  
Auckland Medical School.

1987-1989: Lecturer Medical Grade (equivalent of U.S. Professor),  
Dept Physiology, University of Auckland

**Research:**

1976: Masters degree in physiology: thermoregulatory control  
theory, biological control systems analysis.

1977-1978: New Zealand Antarctic Research Program, Antarctic  
Division DSIR: applied clothing research.

1979-1984: Doctor of Philosophy: sensory neurophysiology, study  
of flow and interaction of (neural) biological signals and how  
the sensory system is shaped by life experience of the stimuli  
that generate those signals. Additional research areas during  
1979-1984 included ventilatory control in the rat and in the New  
Zealand Tuatara (the only surviving member of the dinosaur  
family).

1984-1986: NIH funded investigations into the mechanisms of  
insulin resistance in the Gila River Indian community, Arizona,  
USA. Studies focused on the role of muscle glycogen synthesis.